Business Notices.

A bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS to flavor our lemonade or any other cold drink with, will keep you ree from Dyspepsia, Colle, and Diarrhoza. One hundred bottles qts. choice old Zinfandel Table Claret, \$27 50. CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO... Manager. GEO. HAMLIN, Manager.

To Connoisseurs of English Ale we recommend Burke's Light Sparking Pale Ale, bottlet by Edward
& John Burke, Liverpool, as the finest Burton on Trent India
Pale Ale. Park & Tilford, 917 Broadway, 120 and 658
61b-ave, 789 55t-ave, Acker, Merrali & Condit, 130 Chambers-st. 57th-st, and 6th-ave., Broadway and 42d st.

New-Mork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1885.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A Cabinet Council discussed the Afghan boundary question. — Meeting of the shareholders of the Munster Bank in Dublin, — A Hambletonian won the July Handicap at Manchester. — Cholera increasing in Spain. — Sergeant Ashall winner of the Canada Cup at Wimbledon. = DeWolfe, alleged forger, taken from Montreal to Philadelphia.

DOMESTIC .- Secretary Manning has issued a circular letter to manufacturers asking their views on the tariff. — Telegraphic correspondence with the Secretary of the Interior was renewed by the cattlemen of Northern Texas. === General Grant uffered from the excessive heat. === The strikers

signment, = Death of the Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime. Winners at Moumonth Park - Forester, Ariel, Jack of Hearts, Euclid, Detective, Fellowplay and Charlemagne, — The St. Louis nine beaten by the New Yorks. — Several deaths from the heat, — John Gaunt killed his wife Hoboken. ==== Return of Secretary Stanton of the Metropolitan Opera House. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains) 82.43 cents. = Stocks opened higher.

ere active at further advances and closed strong. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate stationary or slightly lower temperature, fair or clear weather and possibly light rains.

Summer Hotels are frequently designated by the Government as regular Post Offices. Before forwarding their orders for THE TRIBUNE readers at summer resorts will do well to ascertain the exact oficial title of the Post Office at which they expect to receive their mail. Delay and correspondence will be avoided by so doing.

Another specimen of the worthless kinds of reports which the departments of this city make to the Mayor is the batch of statistics sent in by the Park Board yesterday. It men-Riverside Park, but furnishes no details which give a hint of what these plans are, nor the cost of the work. These are points on which the taxpayers would like information. They really do not care much to know just how many monkeys and hyenas there are in the menagerie.

The assignment of John Roach is a sufficient answer to the assertion so freely made by his enemies, that he has amassed millions out of his contracts with the Government. If he has, where are they? All right-minded men will feel much sympathy for Mr. Roach in his troubles. He worked honestly and faithfully to build up the shipping interests of this country and his failure is much to be regretted. We hope that it is only temporary, and that with the general business improvement which seems now to have fairly set in, Mr. Roach will pull through handsomely.

If the Aldermen will forget their own pockets for a while, and consider the interests of the public only, they have a chance to do something which will excuse their existence. The question now before them relates to a plan to connect Fulton, Wall, Cortlandt and Barclay sts. ferries by a street railway. There is great need of some way of crossing the city between these points; but there is also a best way to go about it, so that the least damage will be done to private interests and property. Therefore, we urge the Aldermen to sink self and pelf and pat themselves in the way of being able to decide the matter properly.

The first indication of how the new electors in England (two millions of them) will vote this fall is given in the cable dispatche; referring to the election in the borough of Aylesbury on Friday. The voters there largely belong to the agricultural classes, from which the new electors are taken, and they gave a majority for the Liberal candidate of over 300 more than in 1880. The Liberals see in this result a sign of certain victory for their party in the coming general elections. They even go so far as to figure up a majority in the next House of Commons of 120 over the Conserva-tives and a working majority of 30 or 40 over the Parnellites and Conservatives combined.

California is not pleased at the threatened discontinuance of the Pacific Steamship Company's Australian line. The withdrawal of the vessels would destroy a growing trade at San Francisco in canned goods and fruits. Moreover, the large tourist travel which flows through California, to and from Australian ports, would be cut off, to the harm of the State. The hope of the residents of San Francisco is that, in case of extremity, Claus Spreckels will extend his Honolulu line to Australia. He certainly ought to do something to show his grati-tude to the twelve San Franciscaus who acquitted his son the other day.

Mr. Gladstone said, some weeks ago when he still held the reins of power in England, that he regretted he could not introduce in Parliament a land purchase bill for Ireland; there was no Yet be evidently felt that there were both time and opportunity to pass a bill renew-ing the Crimes Act, for he doubtless would have introduced one if the vote on the Budget had not ended his career as Premier. Now, shrewd that they are, the Conservative Governat have found time to introduce a land purhase bill and no crimes act. This soothing

first reading in the Commons on Friday night, is really nothing more than the Bright clauses of the Land Act of 1870. The same principles were extended by the Liberals in the act of 1880, but owing to political complications they had no force. Thus the Conservatives re-enact the old clauses and get the credit which really belongs to the Liberals. It is cleverly done.

The plea of many salesmen of this city for the closing of shops on Sunday is so just that it is almost impossible it should long be refused recognition. It is universally admitted that every worker has a right to rest from toil during one day out of the seven. This is all these salesmen ask. The law gives it to them, and they might, with justice indeed, appeal to the authorities for help. They have not done this, but have taken a wiser course in appealing to the sense of justice in the community. Surely, if the extra half-holiday movement succeeds, as happily it promises to do, the modest demand of the workers who get no holiday at ail will be beeded.

In view of the possible visit of cholera to this city this summer, an account of the wretched condition of Hester-st., given on another page, is worthy of the attention of the Board of Health. The carts sent out by the Disinfecting Corps will doubtless do much to prevent the germs of infection from finding a lodging-place in the filthy tenement-houses in the Tenth Ward, but what is needed fully as much as disinfectants are carts to carry off the tons of decayed and decaying fruit sold in the streets. More attention should be given to, this matter, and the sooner it is taken in hand the better not merely for the Polish Hebrews, who are accustomed to the scenes of filth described, but for all the people of the city.

The story of Abraham Lincoln 'is continued to-day in the columns of THE TRIBUNE by Judge Lawrence Weldon, and this portion of it contains, as all the previous papers on the same subject have done, many points of interest not hitherto widely known. Facts connected with Mr. Lincoln's life just as his local reputation was broadening into a national one, are particularly interesting, and Judge Weldon furnishes many which show that it was force of character and not circumstances only that made Abraham Lincoln. Incidents pertaining to the political campaigns, both State and National, which preceded the campaign of 1860 are also related in an attractive manner, and the way the great discussion between Lincoln and Douglas came about is explained. Judge Weldon's paper will give pleasure to the admirers of the great President, whether of this generation or another.

AN ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE.

It is said by some : "THE TRIBUNE earnestly desires the maintenance of the public faith and of payment in gold, and the Administra-"The TRIBUNE disapprove the course of the "Administration?" The question merits an answer. It is true that THE TRIBUNE is in favor of maintaining payments in gold wherever the Government is under obligation to pay in gold; that the public faith requires. It is in favor of maintaining gold as the standard in commercial dealings; that the public prosperity requires, It is also true that the Administration has declared its wish to maintain gold payments. We do not doubt that it has this desire. THE TRIBUNE has frankly given credit to the President, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, for acts and words to that end, and proposes to do so in the future, in every case when they or either of them deserve such credit, Where then is the difference ? Just hore. This I KIBUNE IS in favor of gold payments without condition or reservation, whether by one party or the other, and of the surest and most effective means to that end. The Administration appears in favor of gold payments, but also and still more in favor of the Democratic party. It seems to desire payments in gold, pravided that end can be reached by means consistent with the success of the Democratic party, and conministration within that party. Hence there comes a difference, not of detail,

but of essential purpose. The Democratic party is not in favor of gold payments. When the President received the letter signed by about 100 Democratic members of Congress, h learned that fact. The President, if he would keep favor with his party and at the same time maintain public faith, must do it in some secret back-stairs way. Perhaps he does not realize this; it is true, nevertheless. He wanted to avoid committing himself against his party early. Hence the Administration asked the bankers to help it out. But the course pro-posed to them involved a virtual surrender of the vital purpose; it involved payments nominally in gold but virtually in silver, or silver certificates, or fractional silver coin, or in il-legal "red letter certificates." The Tribune saw this and censured it. It showed that the broad, straight, and open path to gold payments was the one which the Administration had not taken, and as yet refused to take. Then, it appears, some people at Washington were

THE TRIBUNE does not care by what means or agency the public faith is maintained and the public welfare secured. It would not especially care if the Administration could get the thing done by the New-York bankers, they taking all the load and the risk, evading for itself all responsibility or conflict with the silver fanatics, and yet claiming credit in the end for maintaining gold payments. . But when the Administration proposes a share gold payment, and a real payment partly in silver or in illegal certificates. THE TRIBUNE objects. It objected often when Republican Secretaries of the Treasury took steps which seemed not the wisest in aim or the best in method. It will object neither more nor less when a Democratic Secretary does the same thing. But in this case a Democratic Secretary sappears to have essentially erred, both in abandoning the essence while keeping up a sham pretence of gold payments, and in proposing the issue of a kind of paper money not warranted by law.

MR. PARNELUS TRIUMPH.

Mr. Parnell's triumph is now complete. He has not only driven the Liberal Ministry out of office, but he is allowed to dictate the Irish policy of the Tory Government and to discredit Lord -Spencer's Administration. His speech on the murder cases was an arraignment of the procedure of Viceroy, judges and jury under the Crimes Act, whereby the authority of the Crown had been restored in the Island. He analyzed the evidence in the Myles Joyce and other cases for the purpose of dem-onstrating that innocent men had been hanged, and that the agents and representatives of the Crown had been guilty of the monstrous crime of convicting and sentencing them to the scaffold. Affecting to speak with coolness and moderation, he exclaimed : "I believe that if ever a murderer deserved to be placed on trial and sentenced to death, that man was Bolton." As Bolton was the Crown Solicitor this was a

ty and that innocent fives had been sacrificed for the sake of imparting terror to the coercion policy and intimidating the Irish people. What answer was made to accusations which, if well grounded in fact, set the seal of infamy upon the tyrannical government of the English in Ireland ? The Chancellor of the Exchequer had nothing to say in defence of the judges and juries who had substituted Crown law for League law. Lord Randolph Churchill instead of resenting the charge that Dublin Castle had been hanging innocent men, praised Mr. Parnell's argument and calmness of demeanor, and confessed that the Ministry could only hope to govern Ireland successfully by divesting themselves of all responsibility for all acts of their predecessors.

The fate of Mr. Parnell's motion was of little moment in comparison with the equivocal attitude of the Ministers of the Crown. His motion for a special inquiry of the Maamtrasna cases was finally withdrawn out of deference to Lord Randolph Churchill's feelings, after the Government had pledged itself to investigate the matter and to ascertain if there had been an actual miscarriage of justice. The real significance of the debate lay in the reluctance of the Ministers to say one word in defence of the administration of the Crimes Act. Mr. Parnell's indictment was received by the new Government with honeyed words and approving smiles. The Ministers allowed him to denounce the Crown Solicitor as a murderer, and then had nothing to say except that as there would be an investigation in any event it was hardly fair for Mr. Parnell to press the motion. The Tories evidently think that it is superfluous for them to quarrel with the Irish party when it can deliver so many votes to them in close constituencies in England. They even seem disposed to welcome Mr. Parnell, in the absence of other talent, as a regular debater on their side, beginning by paying him prefty compliments upon his studied moder-

ation and calmness of demeanor. Mr. Parnell is to be congratulated upon emerging triumphantly from his stirring campaign in Parliament. The first Coercion Act was formally revoked at his dictation in the Treaty of Kilmainham. The second Coercion Act is now officially discredited by an English Ministry after he has denounced it as an artifice for banging innocent men and letting murderers in the employ of Dublin Castle go unpanished. Mr. Parueli having defeated both measures has strengthened himself as a leader who has succeeded in forcing both English parties to back down. At the same time he claims the credit for all reductions in rent and for every remedial measure passed by the Gladstone Ministry, as these are only the outcome of agritation. The new Ministers, who have been brought into power by the votes of his followers, promptly introduce a Land Purchase bill and accept his political aid, not only in Parliament, but in the general election. Thus in an incredibly short period the Irish leader has become little less than a political dictator in Ireland and in Westminster. Enghshmen may not like to be brought face to face with the facts, but after Friday night's debate there cannot be two opinions on the subject. Mr. Parnell has succeeded in making himself more powerful than O'Connell.

SWINDLING ON THE TURF.

A modest humility would become every man who makes a living by preying upon the follies and vices of his fellow-men. The bookmakers on our race-courses are merely tolerated, not recognized as supporters and ornaments of the turf. They have abundant opportunities for getting the money of the public through the practice of their calling. When they try to add o their gains by the running of race-horses they go too far. They should leave that costly luxury to the men whose motives and plans are not open to suspicion from baseness of character and daily custom of law-breaking. The American turf is now stronger and more prosperous than ever before. It is surely doomed to corruption and decay unless the pestilence which is steadily on the increase within its boropportunity given to faro-bank keepers, roulette riggers and professional swindlers of all sorts to run horses on our leading racetracks. These men make it their daily and nightly practice to swindle the public at cards roulette or dice. Are they likely to be any more scrubulous with horses that they own ?

The English Jockey Club was forced long ago o enact rigid rules to restrict the predatory performances of unscrupulous bookmakers and dishonest jockeys who prey on the public, The French Jockey Club has taken similar steps. Are our great racing associations so blind that they will not see that our Legislatures and our Grand Juries are likely to cut them off in their prime unless they cleanse the foul pools which now poison the air of their courses ? To make the turf sound and strong and enduring. it must be made honest and of good report.

HOT WEATHER PRECAUTIONS. The hot weather circular issued by the Board of Health contains many practical suggestions. though it must be said that some of the recommendations are more liable to aggravate than relieve those to whom they are addressed. It is, for instance, very little use to tell the unfortunate dweller in tenement-houses to have "cool sleeping-rooms." and to "avoid loss of sleep." How are they to do it, when the only sleeping-rooms they possess are like ovens. How also are they to avoid fatigue when their living depends on manual labor. But for all this there are some precautions which nearly everybody can observe in hot weather, and which too many foolishly neglect, to the swelling of the lists of sunstrokes and exhaustion. There are signs that the use of fiery stimulants in hot weather is diminishing. The consumption of innocent cooling drinks is decidedly on the increase, though it is a common error still to suppose that cold beer will cool the body. Drinks that promote free perspiration without heating the system-that is, non-alcoholic drinks, are the only ones which are really wholesome at such times, and this is becoming more generally understood every year.

Another antidote to heat-exhaustion within

the reach of most people is temperance in action. Instead of rushing about business when the mercury is in the nineties, people should work as methodically as possible, taking advantage of every opportunity to rest and cool off, and refraining from the unnecessary worries which tend to raise the temperature of the body more than the external atmosphere. More work can be done this way than in any other, and with less friction and fatigue. Cold bathing is a necessity which is perhaps not sufficienty recognized. Many a wretched night in the heated season might be avoided by even a sponge bath before lying down. But the surest way to pass with unimpaired health through the summer is to eat and drink lightly and of non-nitrogenous food and non-alcoholic beverages, and to keep the mind from fretting over

who give way to the petty troubles and trials of everyday life expose themselves to the influences of the season dangerously.

HELP NEEDED FOR THE CHILDREN.

This is the season during which all parents who can afford it send their children out of the heated city to country or seaside. The rich keep their little ones all the summer in invigorating atmosphere. The well-to-do give their's longer or shorter vacations. Men of modest incomes avail themselves of the innumerable excursions to snatch here and there a holiday; and thousands who cannot stand the expense of a trip to Manhattan Beach, West Brighton, Fort Lee or Glen Island take their families on Sunday to Central Park, and give them a tonic taste of nature. But there still remains a large population for whom even Central Park is out of the question. In the dismal tenement-house quarters, where the heated term aggravates the normal squalor until life under such conditions of foul air, foul smells, bad food, overcrowding and manifold suffering seems not worth living, there are swarms of little children whose one suit of rags excludes them from the onter world, and who are deprived of all recreation, change of scene and air, and solace of every kind, throughout the most intolerable days of the sweltering summer.

To these little sufferers THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund seeks to bring what they so greatly need: what indeed in many cases their lives depend upon. It is often a serious question of ways and means to get the poor little things decently dressed for an excursion, but the weary mothers and often the elder sisters put their heads together and take counsel, and the result is that when the day comes the small passengers are ready and quivering with excitement and pleasure. But the work cannot be done without money, and a good deal of money, and the Fresh-Air Fund is running low to-day, and an urgent appeal has to be made for prompt and considerable contributions. Up to the end of last week 1,800 children have been sent out already this season, and during the first two days of the new week 600 of 700 will go. All this speedily uses up the contributions in hand. That of course is what they are made for, and the only way to get the most good out of them is to send out as many children as possible during the hot weather. The people in the country have done and are doing their full share towards the working out of the scheme. Nothing can be more liberal and kind than the treatment and entertainment of the little city children. It must also be said that the behavior of the excursionists leaves nothing to be desired as a rule, and that considering the misery of the ordinary lives of many of them it is wonderful how docile, obedient and careful they are when away from home.

There is ample employment for THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund, no matter how liberally it may be contributed to, for with every endeavor to meet all the requirements of the situation only a percentage of the children who stand in peed of fresh air can be taken into the country. But none who know anything of the good done by these excursions can hesitate to help them. Often they put all the light into some lives that ever existed there. Often they supply the stimulus that carries a child above the tenement-house career. Often they prevent the heat and bad air from killing delicate children; and nothing could be more thoroughly appreciated by both parents and children, while thousands of lasting ties have thus been formed between Fresh-Air children and helpful, aftectionate new-made friends in the country.

It is only necessary to state distinctly that the Fresh-Air Fund needs replenishing to have the work done. Experience has proved how quickly and sympathetically the heart of New-York responds to such an appeal. But at this time of the year money is most useful as well as most necessary, and therefore the quicker contributions are sent in the more good can and will be done with them. Do not be afraid of overburdening the Fund. Practical and immediate use can be found for all that even the generosity of this community can supply.

ders is stamped out. The disease which threatens the very life of the turf is the safe to meet the best regulated Republican on the street and to charge him with being a Mugwump. Under the sweltering tropical sun argument was out of the question and political animosities were dispensed with as lightly as a duck sheds water. With the mercury away up among the nineties it is a matter of equal indefference to the average voter whether the next Governor of New-York is to be a Republican or a Democrat, or whether the man in the moon believes in Civil Service reform.

If insomnia and dyspepsia do not assail the Mexican editors they can scarcely fail to carry home with them a glowing idea of the greatness of American statesmen and American cooks. Dr. Baer, the chief physician of the Plotzensee

Prison, has just published some unteresting statisties concorning the drinking habit in Germany. They show that drunkenness is very prevalent and is rapidly mereasing in that country. In 1880 there were about 200,000 places in Prussia alone where "hard" hquors were sold, against less than 120,000 in 1869. Ten years ago, on an average every adult German was in the habit of drinking four glasses of alcoholic liquors every day, and the average is much higher now, Dr. Baer's investigations show that the use of spirits has almost gone out of fashion among the upper and weil-to-do classes, so that the drunking habit is largely confined to artisans and workingmen who can least afford it, and to whom it is most fatal. It is pleasant to know, however, that as yet German women are comparatively free from this vice. These facts will put upon the advocates of light beers as an aid to temperance the necessity of explaining how it is that drunkenness is increasing in the country where beer is the national drink.

"Keep your eye open," is the counsel that ex-Senator Pomeroy gives to his Washington friend in the remarkable letter printed yesterday, in which he offers to deliver Prohibitionist votes in return for an office. Voters are keeping their eyes open, too, and they dilate with considerable interest on men like Senator Pomeroy. By and by the temperance dog will also open his eyes, and see how-his tail is trying to wag him.

The Sage has been hit agam. . Mr. Beattie, the surveyor of the port, is now charged with having paid him the compliment in 1876, of designating him as "the Janus-faced States-right advocate and secession breeder," and with having raised a particularly large and offensive rooster when Mr. Hayes was elected. This is the kind of Democrat who now carries off one of the great prizes of Federal patronage. Even Mr. Cleveland's most loyal supporters will have to confess that this is rank discourtesy to the veteran philosopher of Cipher Alley. Something ought to be done to prevent the recurrence of these political outrages. How would it do to have a preliminary examination of Democratic candidates under the supervision of Mr. Smith Weed before they are actually appointed? Mr. Tilden really deserves some little consideration

Mr. Roswell P. Flower says he cannot tell what his chances for the Governorship are. Perhaps if he makes it worth any one's while somebody who does know will inform him.

not indicate an adjustment of the labor troubles, All it means is that the mills are stopped, and that therefore there is no excuse for further lawlessness. It is clear that this cannot last. Property specific charge that the Crimes Act had been business matters. An agreeable temperament. protected in their right to work when and how enforced without regard for justice or humani- will resist the hottest weather, while people they please; and strikers must be made to under-

stand that the law will not tolerate outrage. When the people of Cleveland are ready to see that these measures are taken they can have peace and presperity, but they need expect neither while it remains uncertain whether law or lawlessiess is to

The practice of selling white children to Chinese in San Francisco seems to have become a serious evil. It is stated that twenty-six children so dis-posed of have been recovered within the last year, and the presumption is that some cases have escaped detection. Of course the parents of such children must be heartless wretches, and they probably are very degraded people. Scarcely anything in the revelations of The Pall Mall Gazette is much more revolting than this abuse, yet it is probable that at present there is no law under which it can be adequately punished. It appears to have been only found out within a few months, and though energetic measures have been taken to put a stop to it, there is ground for believing that several white children thus inhumanly sold had previously been smuggled out of the country.

PERSONAL

Ex-Minister Osborne sailed yesterday from Rio Jan eiro for this port.

The new Lord Chancellor of England is a son of that Dr. Giffard who was Editor of The London Standard and who figures in "Pendennis" as "Dr. Boyne" of The

flowdoin's new president, the Rev. Dr. Hyde, will lecture on "Religion and Ethics" at the summer school of the Institute of Christian Philosophy, at Key East, N. J., July 31.

The Ministerialists will be represented at the Princess Beatrice's wedding next Thursday by Lord and Lady Salisbury, Lord and Lady Iddesleigh, the Duke and Sansbury, Lord and Lady Iddesleigh, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Sir Richard and Lady Cross, and Sir Michael and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach. The invita-tions to the Opposition include Mr. and Mrs. Gladatone, Lord and Lady Granville, Lord Hartington the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and the Duke and Duchess of Radford.

Kaiser Wilhelm occupied his old quarters this year at Ems, but his habits were completely changed. His morning stroll on the promenade was abandoned, no guests were invited to dine with him, and ne seldom went to the theatre. He is dreadfully feeble, says The World (London), "and cannot walk without assistance The court physicians havewarned the Crown Prince and Prince Bismarck that he may go off at any minute, sad he never goes to since but there is an apprehension that The court physicians have warned the Crown Prince and Prince Bismarck that he may go off at any minute, and he tover goes to sieep but there is an apprehension that he will not wake again."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Daily Age, published in this city, is said to be the only daily paper in the world devoted exclusively to manufacturing and building interests.

Englishmen boast proudly that the fleet-win Genesta "sails like the mischief." Judging by the defeat of the Mischief on Wednesday the English cutter will have to increase her speed if she expects to pass the Puritan or the namesake of the " Puritan maiden,

No matter how early the boys take hold of politics they seem to understand the business fairly well. Jimmy Tuffboy came futo the house and proceeded to unlead from his peckets various articles of juvenile property. "Where did you get all those things, Jimmy?" inulired she. "I've won a victory, ma, and I'm scooping in the

spoils."
"But that is not in accordance with Civil Service reform, myboy."

"You betch yer life it ain't, but I'm a hungry and thirsty crowd, I am; and when I clean out a crowd o' fellers I'm a Jacksonian every time. Give us a box to put these tames in."

He got the box. It was on his left ears—[Hartford]

That old story about the site of Chicago having b once bought for a pair of boots is being revived in St. Louis. The Chicago people retort that St. Louis could now be bought for a pair of boots, if they weren't very

The Small Boy and the Early Apple. The golden summer time
Again is near its prime,
meadows and the orchards are in bloom, bloom,

bloom.

And with the early apple
The small boy soon will grapple.
And cramps will bring him very near the tomb, fomb,

Love's Young Dream. Again the season's here
To youth and maidous dear,
The season ushered in by balmy June, June,
When mints are fair and sweet
And loving couples meet
On beach hotel plazzes, there to spoon, spoon, spoon.

. The Sunday School Picnic.

Soon to the woodland cool
Will troop the Sunday Senool,
The children in their finery arrayed, 'rayed, 'rayed;
Then down with sudden power
Will swoop the thunder shower,
And wilt the lace and ribbons there displayed, 'played,

The Angler. To charming rural-brooks
With patent lines and hooks
And well filled flask the hopeful angler hies, hies.

All day with ants he fights And nearly all the bites He gets are from mosquitoes, bugs and files, flies, With nose a flery red, And all his ardor fled, At set of sun he homeward takes his way, way, way.

Then purchases some trout.

And widly lies about

The manner of his catching them that day, day, day.

[Boston Courier.

Now that the author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold" has got an office, we really think that the author of the "See Saw Waltz" ought to be recognized. For this music is very expressive of the effort of the present Administration to keep solid with the Mugwumps and the old line Democrats.

We don't suppose there is any truth in the rumor that feaches us from Washfucton to the effect that The Con-gressional Record has joined the syndicate which prints illustrated stories and portrants of Men of the Hour," A change in the literary character of The Record is desirable, but it already prints too much fletion.—[Nor-ristawn Herald.

trieyele, and the Episcopal rector of Adams, six niles distant, rides on a bleyele. The two clergymen make nierest is felt in the community as to the respective serits of the tricycle and the bicycle for this sort of

The perspiration days have come,
The hottest of the year:
When pienic grounds, and drinking men,
Are fall of lager beer.
Down in the hollow of the grove
The spoons their love do make:
They think that life's one nage lee cream
Mixed up with citron cake.

—[Chicago -Chicago Sun.

There are about thirty post-offices which pay their incumbents less than \$1 a year. But the offensive parti-sans who hold them will have to go. Even a dollar office isn't to be sneezed at in these hard times.

"Hot enough for you, Ponsonby ?"
"Not-very, dear boy."

"Notvery, dear boy."
"You must be a salamander."
"Not at all. Why, there was lee in our yard this moratog."
"lee! Great Scott! How much!"
"About ten pounds. The ico-man brought it."
[Philadelphia Call.

patriotic cirizen would cork up 6t. John. The latest solution of the Indian problem comes to n "active Christian worker" of Chicago. It is this: "Whenever you get near enough to an Indian, shoot him." After all, the Indian cannot be blamed so very much for a little method of his own for solving the great Caucasian problem. It is this: "Whenever you get near enough to a white man shoot nim." The Chicago active Christian worker ought to go out on the plains and let

the Indian work out his problem first. the Indian work out his problem first.

On one occasion, after the appreciation of the company and the wit of the guests had both been brought to the hignest pitch by the wealth of viands, which, through a dozen conuses, must have almost exhausted the incentity of the chef, a dessert was served whose well known character was almost cancealed by the French garnishing. At last, however, in conversation some one ventured the remark that, despite its French daintiness, he recognized it as an old-fashiomed. New-England bird's nest pudding.

"And a delicious one, too," added a guest; "I should like to know what bird could have made so good a pudding."

putding."
"That's plain," replied our friend; "it was the cucko
made it."—| Boston Record.

An Arizona editor thus hits out from the shoulder: We understand that that measly sneak Jim Snoozle wants to be postmaster. We lope that these diggings have not sunk so low as to tolerate a convicted borne thief as postmaster. His place is in an ironclad jail. An unknown whelp sends us an anonymous letter warning us to leave town. We want everybody to understand that we are here to stay, and all sheet can't move us. If the writer of that letter wants us to leave town, he knows where to find us."

In consequence of the greatly improved sanitally condition of Zurieh, the tide of American travel to and through this charming Swiss city is, this season, musuity large. The recent opening of the Vorariberg route with through coaches from Zurieh to Vienna, and the growing popularity of the St. Gothard Express, running daily between Berlin and Milan, via Stuttgart and Zurieh, combine to render the latter city an important tourist cantre, while the extensive goan improvement.

GREAT OPERATIC PROMISES

PROSPECTS AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Edward C. Stanton, secretary and director of

RETURN OF MR. STANTON AND WALTER DAMEOSCH -RENOWNED ARTISTS ENGAGED.

Edward C. Stanton, secretary and director-of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Walter J. Damirosch, assistant conductor, who have been absent in Burope during the last two months in the interest of the New-York opera-goers, reached home yesterday. They express themselves as being greatly clated with the arrangements which they have made, and are confident that the next opera season at the Metropolitan will be one of marked excellence and brilliancy. The services of five of the best members of last year's company are to be continued. These are Marianne Brandt, Fraulein Krauss, Fraulein Slach, Herr Robinson and Herr Kemlitz. The new prima donna of the company is Lilli Lohmann. The selection could not well be improved upon. As first prima donna of the Berlin Opera House she has made a great reputation, and to-day is rated in that critical musical centre as the peer of any of her professional sisters. It is interesting to note that the intendent of the Berlin Opera House positively refused to grant her permission to enter into a contract to sing in America, but that nothing daunted, and strong in her desire to her permission to enter into a contract to sing in America, but that nothing daunted, and strong in her desire to appear before a New-York audience, Lilli Lehmann matte successful appeal to the Emperor. For the dramatic soprane roles Kramer-Wiedl, of Mannheim, has been engaged, the has achieved a distinct- success by her singing in the "Götterdamerung," and can scarcely fail to please the New-York ear. Three leading tenors have been secured. They are Herr Stritt, of the Frankforg Opera cured. They are Herr Stritt, of the Frankfors Opera House, who is reported to be a finished actor as well as a vocalist of the first rank; Eloi Sylva, who a year ago was first tenor at the St. Petersburg Opera House and who, resigning his position in order to devote himself moap particularly to German opera, has since been singing to the delight of the Berlin opera-goers, and, as lyric tenor, Herr Alvary, of Weimar, an artist of whom the best things are predicted. Alvary is the sou of the maine painter Achenbach. Two other tenors for the miner paint and for substitutes—will also be in the comnor parts and for substitutes—will also be in the com-pany. Schott, who was in the old company, has no been re-engaged. The basso is Herr Fisher, of the Dresden-Opera Ho

He is conceded to be the leading basso in Germany and, like Herr Stritt, his acting is on a par with his magnificent singing. The other basso who has eigned is Herr Lemler, of Riga, while the leading baritones are Herr Robinson and Herr Alexy, of Vionna. The baton will be wielded by Mr. Daurosch and Herr Seidl, of Bra-men. Seidl was an intimate friend of Wagner and has distinguished himself as conductor of the Wagner comdistinguished himself as conductor of the Wagner com-pany of Neumann. Herr Van Hell, of the Victoria Theatre of Berlin, will act as stage manager and will be assisted by Herr Habelmann. Many will recall Habelmann as the always acceptable tenor of one of Strakosch's companies. The premiere danseuse, De Sontis, halls from Milan. The ballet-master is a nephew

Soutis, hails from Milan. The ballet-master is a nephew of that popular favorite of a former generation, Famile Elisier. The chorus will be eighty-three strong. The season of 1885-86 at the Metropolitan Opera House opens on November 23 and will continue until March 6, with an intermission of two weeks, during which the company will appear in Palladelphia. Gold-mark's opera of the "Queen of Sheba" will be given on mark's opera of the "Queen of Sheba" will be given on the opening night—its first presentation in New-York. Other operas which will have their initial presentation during the season are the "Melatersinger" and the "Götterdamerung." The operas of "Rienzi," "Aida" and "Faust" will be presented with new seems effects, notably some in which the electric light is intro-duced, and it is the intention to produce a new opera once in about every ten days. Mr. Stanton brought home with him sketches of the principal new scenery that is to be brought in play during the season, and with these for a guide the work on the scenery will be begun without delay. The stage-manager and the ballet-master will reach New-York two months in advance of the opening of the season. The rest of the company is expected to report for duty two weeks before The following is a complete list of the operas which

will be brought out during the season: "Lobengrin,"
"Taunhauser," "Rienzi," "Meistersinger," "Walkure," "Masantello" and "La Gioconda." The orchestra will be the same as last year, that of the Symphony Society. Mr. Damrosch procured from the publishers the score of "Parsifal" and most likely will produce it during the season at one of the Orchestral Society concerts with Fraulein Brandt, the original Bairenth Kundry in that

Fraulein Brandt, the original Bairenth Kundry in that part. While in Europe Mr. Stanton purchased a large number of inusical instruments for the opera house and some ingenious mechanical scenic appliances.

It will interest many opera-goers to know that since last season the third tier of boxes have been taken away and a magnificent balcony of single seats put in their place. There are no more desirable seats in the house than these.

Mr. Stanton was driven on his arrival to the Metropolitan Opera House, where he passed several hours in matters perfaining to the coming season. Then he hastened to his home in Lexington-ave, and was preparing to rush away to a cool spot on Long Island Sound when a Tribuxe reporter saw him. Mr. Stanton was browned with his voyage and was looking the picture of health.

"I feel who ly satisfied," he said, "with the result of my mission abroad. I believe a better company than we had last year has been secured, and I feel confident of an increased success, if that be possible, for the coming season over that of last season so remarkably established through the energy of Dr. Damrosch. I left this city on May 16 and on my arrival in Londor, my first negotiations were with Hans Richter, the Vienna conductor. He, as well as all artists and others abroad

ished through the cherry of Dr. Danrosch. I left this city on May 16 and on my arrival in London my first negotiations were with Hans Richter, the Vienna conductor. He, as well as all artists and others abroad who had heart of and watched the progress of opera in German at the Metropo-litan, took a lively and deep interest in the subject, and he was eager to come over here in the capacity of conductor. But there was one thing which deterred him. He has the promise of an imperial pension from the Austrian Government, to begin two years hence, provided he continues as a conductor of opera in Vienna. He is fifty-six years old and has a family of six children. He told me that as he was well on in years and had such a large family to look after, it was necessary that he should bear their interests in mind. Hence, he could not come to this country for the present; but he might two years hence; so for this reason his appearance here was impossible. He gives his concerts in London and the provinces in the off season. He finds it impossible to come here now because our season and the Vienna season conneide in the time of year."

Mr. Stanton gave a concise and vivid account of his rushing trip, after he found it impossible to secure Herr Richter, from Paris to Berlin, Frankfort, back to Paris, to Berlin angain, and all in one week, in the parsuit of singers. He finally settled down in Berlin and legan his efforts to secure his artists. This he sol about to accomplish through agents representing the singers; One of the difficult things which Mr. Stanton encountered was to convey the impression that his initial offers regarding salary were final. The singers and their agents considered these were "Hyers" or "feclers," and it was only when they discovered that Mr. Stanton presented at the outset terms by which he intended to abide that they realized the force of the situation.

"I found these singers," he said, "eager to come to this country, partly, I presume, for increasing their reputation, and partly because they could

oome."

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an arrangement with Herr Stritt, for the tenor was about ome.

Mr. Stanton considered himself fortunate in effecting an arrangement with Herr Stritt, for the tenor was about renewing his contract with the Frankfort Opera House. Herr Seldl he had been fortunate in securing as conductor, and Waiter Damrosch would conduct on alternate nights. Mr. Stanton said in conclusion that the company this year would be stronger than last year in tenors and haritones. "I have no doubt of the success of the coming season," he added, "because we have as a basis the great success achieved through the great success achieved through the year and discretion of Dr. Damrosch and we have made the company strong this season in places wherein ft may have been regarded as weak last season." Mr. Stanton will return to the city on Monday morbing to push his arrangements for the coming season.

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Walter Paurosch expressed himself as fully satisfied with his trip, and called attention to the fact that the success of opera in German at the Metropolitan had produced so great an effect in Germany that artists there consider it a most fortunate thing to secure a position in the company here. The salaries of Stritt and Sylva were high. In the case of Lill Lehmann, the Emperor granted her a leave of absence, especially as she threatened to run away if not allowed togo. The life contracts of singers had been one great obstacle in the way of securing artists.

THE THIRD WEEK OF "FOR CONGRESS." The comedy of "For Congress" will be the attraction at the Madison Square Theatre during this week. Mr. Lloyd's political satire was originally put on the stage for seven performances only, but it has been so popular as to make a change of bill manacessary, and to-morrow night "For Congress" will enter upon the third week of its career at this house.

A PLEA FOR SUNDAY CLOSING.

A PLEA FOR SUNDAY CLOSING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The New-York-Sunday Closing Association desire to extend their thanks to you for your encouragement in yesterday's Tribune. The general impression seems to be that we are only trying to close the Bowery stores on Sunday. Such is not the case; we want to close every store in the city on that day, and thus give all clerks a chance to rest on one day in the week. We are asking only for that which the law gives us, and which belongs to us by the law of humanity. Will The Tribune stick to us and interest the public, which we are sure would not knowingly allow us to be compelled to work harder than any other set of men in the city I We have many storekeepers with us, but, of course, they will not close their stores unless their competitors do the same. The public mast be appeared to